

## U.S., Noriega strike deal

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. and Panamanian negotiators were close to final agreement Wednesday on a deal that will lead to the resignation of Manuel Antonio Noriega, Panama's defense chief in exile, a U.S. official said. The official, who insisted on anonymity, said it was his understanding that the agreement was "consummated this morning" but added that the package could not be considered completed until Noriega confirms it with a public announcement. According to the official, both governments were making formal arrangements. The key provision in the deal reportedly made Noriega's resignation as commander in chief of Panama's defense forces in August and imminent departure from Panama, and the dismissal of U.S. drug charges against him. U.S. Cable News Network quoted Panamanian Ambassador Juan B. Sosa in Washington as saying a deal had been worked out. Sosa told the network Noriega was "to make a formal announcement in Panama Wednesday afternoon." Sosa has been allied with U.S. efforts to ease Noriega from power and remains loyal to the Panamanian president who was ousted by pro-Noriega forces.

# Jordan Times

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## Kuwaiti paper backs Jordanian proposal

KUWAIT (Petra) — A recent proposal by His Majesty King Hussein for setting up a pan-Arab rapid deployment force has been praised by a prominent Kuwaiti Arabic daily. In an article signed by chief editor Ahmad Al Oqaq, the Kuwaiti Arabic daily Al Ra'i Al Aam said the King's proposal should be approved by Arab leaders during their extraordinary summit scheduled to be held in Algeria June 7. "It is a practical proposal and would contribute to enhancing Arab solidarity," Al Ra'i Al Aam said. The paper also paid tribute to Jordan's role in removing Arab differences.

## Prince Nayef blasts Iran and Israel

RIYADH (R) — Saudi Arabian Interior Minister Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz was quoted Wednesday as accusing Iran and Israel of inciting inter-Muslim strife. The Arab News daily quoted Prince Nayef as saying Tehran and Israel incited friction between Shi'ite and Sunni Muslims and between Muslims and Christians. "The evil designs of Tehran and Tel Aviv, as well as their collusion, are well known. It bodes ill for everybody," Prince Nayef told the daily. "It is high time to put an end to the irresponsible acts of the Tehran regime," he said. The minister said Arab unity was needed to confront Israeli aggression against the Arabs and to restore the rights of the Palestinian people.

## U.S.: No role in Iraqi attack

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United States denied Wednesday an Iranian charge of American complicity in an Iraqi air raid May 14 against Iran's Larak Island, at the entrance to the Gulf, in which four large oil tankers were damaged. "The United States categorically rejects these accusations as totally unfounded. The government of the United States had no advance knowledge of Iraqi intentions and is not way facilitated the Iraqi attack," acting U.S. Representative Herbert Okun said in a letter to Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

## Hanoi announces troop withdrawal

HANOI (R) — Viemann said Wednesday it was withdrawing 50,000 troops from Kampuchea by the end of this year and placing the remainder under the Kampuchean military high command, Western diplomats said. They said they were told in a briefing by a senior foreign ministry official the phased withdrawal would begin in June and observers would be invited.

## Romania denies heavy water report

VIENNA (AP) — The Romanian government denied Wednesday that it re-exported 12.5 tons of Norwegian heavy water to Israel, the official Agerpres news agency reported. The report, monitored in Vienna, said: "The Romanian news agency is empowered to deny this piece of information and to state that never did Romania sell heavy water to Israel." Agerpres said the Hungarian Communist Party daily Nepszabadsag and Hungarian radio and television, in a "false report," had accused Romania of having sold Israel a quantity of heavy water imported from Norway. Agerpres ignored an official Norwegian inquiry about whether Romania had in fact resold heavy water.

## Walters: U.S. seeks peace in Mideast

ABU DHABI (R) — U.S. envoy Vernon Walters said Wednesday he had discussed ways of enforcing a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war during a visit to the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Walters, Washington's ambassador to the United Nations, held talks with UAE President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Rashid Abdullah Al Naumi. "Our policy is aimed at bringing about peace in the Gulf and the Middle East," he told reporters after the meeting.

# Rifai: Middle East peace needs joint U.S.-Soviet stand

By Alistair Lyon  
Reuters

AMMAN — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai said Wednesday progress on Middle East peace was impossible without a joint U.S.-Soviet approach.

"The Soviet position has developed enormously... we find it very reasonable," Rifai said, referring to the role of an international conference on the Middle East.

"I think the United States realises that for its initiative to succeed it must reach an agreement with the Soviet Union so that the initiative becomes a joint Soviet-American position," Rifai told a conference of Reuter journalists in Amman.

He said Moscow now advocated an "effective" rather than

an "authoritative" conference, making clear it did not seek a conference able to impose or veto solutions.

"We are still engaged with the United States and we hope in the forthcoming visit of Mr. Shultz to see if more progress can be made," the prime minister said.

U.S. Secretary of state George Shultz plans to return to the Middle East for the fourth time this year June 3, just after next week's U.S.-Soviet summit in Moscow.

Rifai said an active Soviet role



Zaid Rifai

was needed because the United States had failed to live up to commitments backing full Israeli

(Continued on page 5)

## Palestinian tribute to Wazir paralyses occupied territories

chest.

Tuesday night, soldiers shot and wounded an 18-year-old Palestinian during a similar clash with stone-throwers in the West Bank town of Tulkarem, officials at Tulkarem hospital said.

Palestinian sources told Reuters there was no traffic in the streets of the occupied territories. Palestinians stayed away from their jobs in Israel but schoolchildren attended classes in many places at the urging of uprising leaders.

Palestinians said troops fired rubber bullets and teargas at protesters throwing stones and bottles in the Nur Al Shams refugee camp, officials at Rafidah hospital told the AP.

A military spokesman confirmed a boy was shot in the camp Wednesday, the AP said. Hospital officials said the victim, Nasser Sulayman, was in critical condition with a gunshot wound in the

(Continued on page 5)

placed the Al Bureij refugee camp under curfew after a soldier shot dead a Palestinian who allegedly attacked him while resisting arrest Tuesday night.

Camp residents identified the dead Palestinian as Saad Mohammad Al Lulu, 52. Palestinian sources quoted by Reuters said he was killed during a series of arrests in the camp.

During Wednesday's general strike, an indefinite curfew was clamped on the Dheishe refugee camp, largest in the West Bank, and four locations in Gaza.

The strike was called to mark the end of mourning 40 days after the assassination in Tunis of Khalil Wazir (Abu Jihad), deputy

In the Gaza Strip, an Israeli army spokesman said troops

(Continued on page 5)

## Israeli forces storm Lebanese villages, battle resistance fighters

YASHAYA, Lebanon (Agencies) — A Palestinian general strike virtually shut down the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip Wednesday, and the Israeli army put at least five refugee camps and Palestinian villages under a curfew requiring the residents to stay in their homes.

In the West Bank, Israeli soldiers shot and wounded a Palestinian boy during a clash with protesters throwing stones and bottles in the Nur Al Shams refugee camp, officials at Rafidah hospital told the AP.

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## Beirut war ebbs; 'final' Hizbullah push expected

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Pro-Iranian Hizbullah militants prepared Wednesday for a final blitz to drive Amal militia rivals from their last stronghold in Beirut's southern suburbs, security sources said.

The sources, quoted by Reuters, said Hizbullah (Party of God) fighters traded sporadic machinegun and mortar fire with Syrian-backed Amal militiamen after fierce battles Tuesday in which Amal was driven from one of its last two bases in the suburbs.

Witnesses and security sources told Reuters Hizbullah fighters were setting up more sand barricades and reinforcing their positions with dozens of fighters in preparation for a new offensive.

Hundreds of Hizbullah militants, clad in olive green fatigues and brandishing medium-calibre weapons, took new combat positions facing Amal's last holdout in Chiyah district.

They removed from the narrow, rubble-strewn alleys the charred bodies of Amal fighters who died trying to repulse Hizbullah attacks in Ghobeiri district Tuesday.

"We will continue our thrust until total victory. We won't stop until we gain domination of the suburbs," one Hizbullah fighter in Ghobeiri told Reuters.

Meanwhile Syria was reported Wednesday to have warned Hizbullah not to harm foreign hostages they hold.

Lebanon's leading newspaper Al Nahar said Syria, which has thousands of troops with tanks ringing Beirut's slums, warned Hizbullah that harming any of the hostages would be considered an "infringement of Syria's security."

The daily cited its source for its report and did not elaborate. Syrian spokesman declined comment.

Lebanon's acting prime minis-

## Jordan celebrates Independence Day

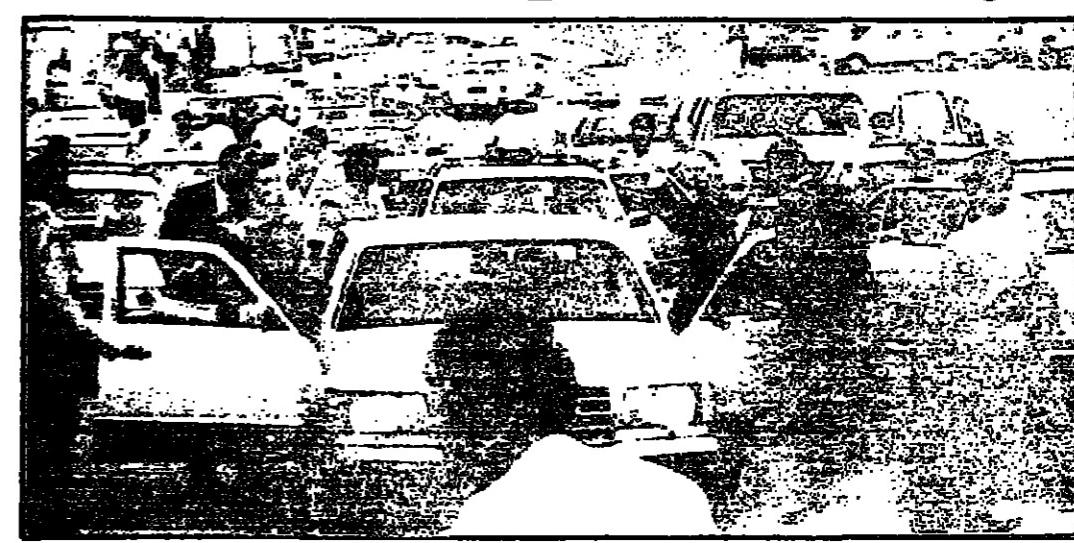
AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Wednesday celebrated the 42nd anniversary of its independence from Britain with festivities throughout the Kingdom.

Highlights of the celebrations included the inauguration by His Majesty King Hussein of the new traffic interchange at the Sports City and Ministry of Interior circles and a reception hosted by the prime minister.

The King, accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Noor, attended the reception hosted by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai at the Prime Ministry gardens. The reception was attended by a number of senior civil and military officials and notables.

Later, the King inaugurated the traffic interchange.

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Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor at the formal opening of the new Sports City and (Petra photo)

## Iraqis liberate southeastern areas

BAHRAN (Agencies) — Iraq said it defeated Iranian forces occupying territory east of the port city of Basra Wednesday and drove them back into Iran in a nine-hour battle.

"Units of the presidential guards and the Third Army Corps have completely liberated the Shalamcheh area and drove the invaders out of the borders into their territory," a high command communiqué said.

"The invaders retreated in defeat towards their land after being burnt by Iraqi fire and many were captured in the third and last phase of the offensive which ended at 6 p.m. (1400 GMT)," the communiqué said.

Without directly confirming the Iraqi gain, Iran said its forces had withdrawn to new positions Wednesday after fierce fighting on the southern front.

"Following intense encounters with the forces of the enemy which

and they manoeuvring or any attempt to stick to the aggressive path will render nothing good to them... the path of peace, respect of the rights of the people of the region, is the only way for them to live in stability."

President Saddam Hussein returned from the warfront Wednesday after personally supervising operations, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said.

An earlier communiqué said Iraqi troops also drove the Iranians from the southern end of the Fish Lake, an area artificially flooded as a defensive measure.

The Iraqi high command said Iraqi forces fully destroyed five Iranian divisions in the fighting around Shalamcheh, southeast of Basra.

Iran occupied the Fish Lake and other areas mentioned in the communiqué early last year, after battles which claimed tens of

(Continued on page 5)

and thousands of casualties on both sides.

The Iranians occupied Shalamcheh itself during their push towards Basra in 1986.

The muddy strips of land around the town are important supply routes across the Shatt Al Arab waterway dividing the countries.

Iraq said its jets flew more than 1,000 kilometres to attack the Naga power station in northern Iran, an hour after the start of the Shalamcheh offensive.

A high command communiqué said the "very important" power station was reduced to rubble as part of efforts to cripple Iran's economic base.

A military spokesman said helicopter gunships shot down two Iranian bell helicopters in a dogfight over the northern warfront.

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# Censorship, house arrests are common in occupied territories

This is the third part of a six part series in which the exercise of academic freedoms in Palestinian universities of the occupied Arab territories are discussed. This study was presented to the UNESCO at its hundred and twenty-seventh session by Father Edouard Bone.

## Censorship

Perhaps paradoxically, one of the most authoritative persons we spoke to believes this matter to be one of absolute priority in the protection of academic freedom.

While the occupying authority generally shows tolerance towards works published in English or any other European language, there is strict censorship of anything published in Arabic. We were told that any work published in Arabic was liable to be banned, and it is reported that there is a list of some 1,600 to 2,000 which have in fact been banned. This figure, quoted by M. Benvenisti in a study written in 1983, reputedly accounts for only 3 or 4 per cent of the works in Arabic imported by the Palestinian universities, but "represents 100 per cent of the works expressing, developing or promoting the national sentiments of Palestinian Arabs and their national heritage."

In point of fact the figures concerning banned works are open to discussion: Depending on the source, they are in flagrant contradiction, ranging from 300 according to the Israeli authorities to some 2,000 according to certain university presidents. The Rapporteur was unable to obtain a clearly-stated list.

The Israeli authorities admitted that some of the books available in the Hebrew Universities may be banned in the territories because of their "notorious" or aggressive anti-Semitism, which is to be found sometimes merely in the preface to an otherwise harmless classical text. "Notorious anti-Semitism" is no doubt an ambiguous expression: On several occasions, I was told that the mere mention of the word "Palestine" in a work was enough to have it banned or expurgated. Lack of time and, particularly, lack of knowledge of the Arabic language prevented me from verifying this accusation personally. But there is no doubt that the question of censorship is still a very sore point. Its application in practice is deeply wounding to the Palestinians, who see it as a major breach of academic freedom. In their view its endorsement in university circles reflects

an inquisitorial approach incompatible with the functions of criticism and research specific to a university. (Military order No. 101 even formally requires prior authorisation for the publication and distribution of all printed documents).

One university president said that the measures applied in practice were more of an irritation than an actual curb on academic work. This opinion is not shared by several colleagues who feel that, as regards reviews and periodicals, genuine damage is done, with serious consequences, since periodicals published in Arabic are said to be systematically excluded. From a list of 300 periodicals in Arabic available at the library of the Hebrew University, a selection of 60 was made by Birzeit University, and subsequently cut down to only 30; in fact only one subscription is regularly received by the university library. With the exception of a few Egyptian magazines, the whole Arab cultural environment is affected by this, since Arab cultural identity is being systematically destroyed.

Moreover, in addition to the withholding of scholarly literature, censorship is a pretext for forcible entry into private homes, with night raids on homes and libraries on grounds of suspected violations. Incidents are bound to arise, setting off an inevitable train of events of which there have been all too many gravous examples in the last six years or more.

## The occupying authorities' interference in curricula, study programmes and the opening of new departments, and as regards permits

The universities continue to complain of considerable interference as regards the development of new departments or the facilities or equipment required for the proper functioning of the university.

Prompted in particular by a desire to adapt their courses to economic requirements and the labour market, the university authorities seek to open new departments, but have been refused permission to do so:

For six years Bethlehem Uni-

versity has been applying for permission to train tourist guides. Requests for agricultural science faculties have been systematically turned down (except at Hebron); likewise the request for a School of Nursing at Gaza, the Faculties of Education and Law at Hebron and a Fine Arts Department; and for the Industrial School at the Hebron Polytechnic and the School of Public Health at El Birch.

There are complaints of administrative delays or obstruction as regards building permits. It is said that several universities have only half-completed or even barely begun buildings (Al Najah, Gaza, Hebron Polytechnic), while others have to content themselves with cramped facilities, or even tents and huts that are totally inadequate to their needs (Gaza). Extensions to buildings are often held up, for instance at Bethlehem. In some cases recourse has been necessary to the supreme court (for instance at Birzeit and Al Najah). At Hebron, buildings have had to be rented in five different places, located three or four kilometres away from each other, and for the last five years it has not been possible to install proper telephone links between the various buildings.

I counted some 30 students sitting at their computer terminals in a space which should normally contain only about a dozen. "Breathing space" is reduced to an absolute minimum, and this generates tension and potentially explosive situations. Another fact which is undeniable is that Hebron Polytechnic, which is spread over five buildings (including four rented buildings, 40 per cent unsuited to university purposes, some of them several kilometres apart and with little communication between them, with the Electricity Department split into two geographical entities) possesses a huge plot of land where new buildings could be put up, has had comprehensive, detailed plans for new facilities drawn up and has the money for the new buildings, but has been waiting for the necessary authorisations since 1979.

Difficulties in transferring funds from abroad affect university activity all the more when it is heavily dependent on non-local or national resources. There are various orders regulating the transfer of funds, and difficulties may arise as a result of the

freezing of accounts in local banks, prohibition orders on transfers, the imposition of more or less unfavourable exchange rates, or taxes on the funds withdrawn. The loss due to the last two factors is reported in some cases to amount to 20 to 30 per cent of the funds intended for the university.

## Personal freedom

### House arrest

A very great number of senior university officials complain of restrictions to personal freedom, particularly the growing number of assignments to forced residence within a given perimeter, for a duration of six months or more. Birzeit University gives a list of 14 names for the 1985-1986 university year. Seven of the persons concerned were banned from the West Bank after six of twelve months of "restriction". It is said that none of them has been charged with any specific substantiated offence or been brought to trial. It is claimed that the military commander issuing the restriction order is not required to state the grounds for the order. The only "justification" given for the penalty inflicted is reported to have been "expression of an opinion deemed undesirable by the authorities."

Al Najah University has a list of 11 students under house arrest as at March 10, 1987; and on March 18, 1987, there were ten students from Birzeit University under restriction, most of them banned from residence on the West Bank. On July 20, 1987, 19 students and one employee of Birzeit were under a restriction order.

### Administrative detention

Military orders No. 378, 815 and 876 authorise administrative detention without sentence for a period of six months, renewable. The minister of defence, Yitzhak Rabin, has been applying this measure to the Palestinian universities since August 4, 1985. Nine members of the university community of Birzeit suffered from it in 1985-1986. Not one of them was indicted. They are said not to have been informed of the grounds for their detention, the charges brought against them being kept secret and disclosed neither to the suspect nor to his lawyers.

It is, however, significant that

among the first 62 victims of administrative detention, 33 were students. The university authorities claim that the measures are dictated by political circumstances, "in particular pressure by the Israeli settlers on the West Bank demanding repressive measures against the population of the occupied territories; and that student leaders are set up as scapegoats."

It is disturbing to see detention used not for purposes of investigating a suspect or a guilty party, but as a means of intimidation and of obstructing the life of an individual or a community. It is also scandalous to see cases of detention accompanied by inhuman and degrading treatment (physical violence, psychological harassment, deprival of sleep, obscenity, etc.).

In 1986-1987, it is reported that 94 students and six teachers from Birzeit were held, 71 per cent of them without charges being brought even after a total of 811 days in prison. Nine of them are reported to have been convicted of an offence, only one of which was "serious."

On June 10, 1986, Professor Ruth Gavison, speaking on behalf of the Civil Rights Association in Israel, recognised that there had been a drastic increase in this form of administrative detention in recent months.

### Arrests

Military order No. 378 authorises any member of the police force or the military to arrest and detain a person without any further formality. Beyond a period of four days, detention can be extended for a week by an officer, and for another week by a superior officer. This means that it is possible for a person to be held in custody for 18 days before being brought to trial. Unless bail is granted, access to a lawyer or a representative of the Red Cross is usually not authorised during this period.

In 1984-1985, 90 per cent of the students of Birzeit who were held under this form of custody for more than 24 hours had no charges brought against them. In 1985-1986, the figure was 62 per cent, with a total of 794 days of imprisonment. Such a high proportion of arrests without charges clearly raises the question of whether this is a routine practice of an arbitrary measure. From what some senior university officials say, it often happens that the student is released the day before the regulation 18-day deadline authorised by the order. They

are regularly accompanied by degradation, damage and unjustified confiscations. I was able to see for myself the results of one of them, in an administrative building at Hebron, where the door-frames of a series of offices had been smashed in, at a place

where it is difficult to imagine any physical resistance being offered; it appears that the search (if it was justified) could just as well have been carried out by requesting politely that the doors be opened...

Pupils prevented from taking the Tawjih examinations

A recurrent complaint has been reaching UNESCO for years now. It was expressed on numerous occasions to the Rapporteur during conversations he had with Palestinians interviewed at the universities in the occupied territories. It concerns pupils required to sit the Tawjih examination (matriculation) on completion of their secondary schooling. It is claimed that the Israeli authorities systematically arrest a large number of young candidates on the eve of their examination, thus in effect preventing them from sitting it. It is said that they are released a few days later, without any charges having been brought against them. But this "trivial" incident authorised by detention or restriction orders means that they lose a whole year.

This accusation crops up too frequently for the Rapporteur to overlook it. Are these merely unfortunate coincidences, with sufficiently serious consequences for them to be noticed and interpreted in a negative light because of the climate of protest and aggressiveness which all too often prevails in relations between Palestinians and the occupying power?

The overwhelming unanimous answer given by the academics interviewed was that the number of obstructions of this kind could not be viewed other than as systematic and deliberately intended as harassment. Three of the people we spoke to added that the choice of students prevented from taking the Tawjih corresponded in fact with those whose record of "resistance" or "non-cooperation" made them obvious targets for harassment or revenge.

The Israeli authorities whom I questioned on this subject acknowledged that in fact there had been some obstruction as regards admission to the Tawjih examination in the past; but they said that it was now totally condemned and had therefore ceased.

## TV & RADIO

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23:57 .....

News Headlines

Close Down

13:55 .....

Koran

17:35 .....

Arabic documentary

18:25 .....

Moving Camera

18:50 .....

Health and Life (local)

19:20 .....

Newspaper

20:40 .....

News in Arabic

21:45 .....

Arabic series

23:00 .....

News summary in Arabic

23:10 .....

Film contd.

PROGRAMME ONE

18:00 .....

Rue Carnot

18:30 .....

Le Monde magique du chameau Goya

19:00 .....

News in French

19:15 .....

Varieties

19:30 .....

News in Arabic

19:45 .....

Arabic series

20:30 .....

News in Arabic

21:10 .....

Charlie Chaplin

21:10 .....

Wish Me Luck

22:00 .....

News in English

22:20 .....

Feature film: "Impostor"

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07:00 .....

Light Music

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08:15 .....

Pop Session

14:00 .....

News Bulletin

14:10 .....

Instrumental

14:20 .....

Instrumental

14:30 .....

Hour of Fame

15:00 .....

News Summary

16:00 .....

Old Favourites

17:00 .....

Good Vibrations

18:00 .....

New Summary

18:15 .....

Our Mutual Friend

18:30 .....

Music

19:00 .....

Music

20:00 .....

Date with a Star

21:00 .....

Evening Show

21:30 .....

New Summary

21:45 .....

Evening Show Conf.

22:00 .....

Evening Show

22:30 .....

News Summary

## Brunei minister to arrive next Wednesday

AMMAN (Petra) — Brunei's Minister of Religious Affairs Haj Mohammad Haj Sarmin will arrive in Amman Wednesday on an official visit to Jordan at the head of an official Brunei delegation.

Sarmin will meet with Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat and other officials, to discuss bolstering bilateral cooperation in religious affairs.

During his four-day stay in the country, Sarmin will visit a number of archaeological sites



**KING MEETS CATHOLICOS:** His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor receive at Al Nadwa Palace Wednesday the Armenian Catholicos of Silicia Karekin II and his accompanying delegation. Catholicos Karekin praised the King's continuing efforts to unify Arab ranks and the King's heroic stands towards

the Palestinian people and Jordan's stand vis-a-vis the Lebanese crisis. The audience was attended by Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Lebanese Ambassador in Amman Pierre Ziyadeh and Patriarch of Jerusalem Yeghishe Derderian (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

## Seminar on low-income housing ends

AMMAN (J.T.) — A four-day seminar on ensuring homes for low-income families in Jordan has ended in Amman, with the participants calling on private sector investors to help in the Urban Development Department's (UDD) endeavour in providing homes for people with low or limited income.

The recommendation was contained in a final statement issued by the 150 participants in the seminar organised by the Housing Bank at the Amman Plaza Hotel.

"Private investors in housing projects ought to set up a union

that would be entrusted with organising building operations and the process of investment in housing," the statement said.

Such union, it said, would represent investors at meetings with the government and provide information on investments in housing schemes.

The statement urged the government to make available more plots of land of no less than 150 square metres in area, for the construction of modest homes for low-income people.

The statement called on major companies, organisations and other institutions in the Kingdom

to encourage the establishment of housing funds that would enable their employees to benefit from their loans in setting up their own homes.

These funds ought to provide soft loans for building, and the Housing Bank ought to finance the purchase of land for such project," the statement proposed.

The participants in the seminar included private investors in construction projects, representatives of construction companies and experts from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) as well as the Housing Bank.

## NHF aides leave for conference in Canada

AMMAN (J.T.) — Two senior officials from the Nour Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) have left for Canada to take part in an international conference on charitable work.

The conference, in which various world charitable organisations are taking part, is devoted to studies on means to promote and encouraging charity work and enabling participating organisations to exchange views and information on charitable and voluntary work worldwide, according to a report in Sawt Al Shab Arabic daily.

## Shammout elected head of AULT

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab Union of Land Transport (AUTL) which is holding general assembly meetings in Amman Wednesday elected Mansour Shammout from the Ministry of Transport in Jordan to serve as the union's secretary general.

The union's board of directors groups representatives of 15 countries which are union members.

The General Assembly meetings were opened here Tuesday with the participation of all union members.

Acting Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Hisham Al Khatib opened the five-day meetings with a call on the union members to produce a set of unified specifications for roads, bridges and vehicles employed on the roads in the Arab world.

Shammout replaces Abdulla Dmour as the union's secretary general.

## Karekin II voices solidarity with Palestinians Armenian Church leader praises King's efforts towards peace

By Nermene Murad  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Lebanon-based spiritual leader of Armenians drew parallels between the Palestinian and Armenian causes and expressed Armenian understanding for the Palestinian plight.

"We understand their cause very well because we were denied our rights too," Catholicos of Silicia Karekin II, who is currently visiting Jordan, told the Jordan Times. He said Armenians in his constituency would appreciate any endeavour which would bring recognition "to help the Palestinians regain their rights," and expressed his personal appreciation for His Majesty King Hussein's efforts in that field.

The Catholicos, who arrived in Amman Monday, relayed his deep "appreciation and gratitude to King Hussein for all he did and continues to do for the Arab nation, especially Lebanon."

He added that he was very impressed with the "incomparable development in Jordan particularly in the capital Amman."

The Catholicos, who studied theology in Oxford University, said he was pleased with the skill of the people of Jordan under the wise leadership of King Hussein, which, he said, "clearly indicates devotion to promotion of human life in Jordan."

Karekin II said that the purpose of his visit is to relay brotherly love to Jordanians, Palestinians and Armenians in Jordan "whom we keep very close to our heart."

In answer to a Jordan Times question on the future of the Armenian problem, the 56 year old clergyman said the Armenian cause will not die because it is a "just cause, rooted in historical grounds."

Karekin II added that the Armenians will continue to press for "their rights and self autonomy."

and that with such a viable case "the Armenian cause will not become a dead one."

The Catholicos of Silicia, whose church carries jurisdiction over Lebanon, the Gulf and parts of Europe, the United States and Canada, pointed out that the problem facing the Armenians so far has been that "our cause is not well known."

But His Eminence, who is also the deputy chairman of the World Council of Churches, added that he does not "believe in violent methods (to achieve the people's aspirations) because I do not believe that violence is beneficial."

He cited as example of hope for the Armenian cause, the meeting of American President Nixon and Chinese leader Mao Tse-Tung "who would have ever said, 40 years ago that they would ever meet? History is unpredictable," he said.

Karekin II told the Jordan Times that the Armenian community in Lebanon stands "basically with centrality of legal authority in Lebanon," and that the conflict in Lebanon cannot be solved by fighting. "Therefore

the Armenians in Lebanon do not participate militarily in the internal conflicts," but he stressed that they remain "positively engaged."

He added that Lebanon has shown that it is a "country where sharing together in government and public services should not be destroyed." He said the Lebanese people, regardless of their political or religious affiliations, "should maintain this basic character," and that they should be more "expressive for their desire for unity."

Karekin II called on "all our friends within the Arab nation and in the world," to extend help to the war torn country.

He added that there is "construction in Lebanon," before the general elections, scheduled to be held on August 23, and called upon all Lebanese to "provide the new president with an opportunity" to prove himself.

He used the French word "assemblment" in describing the role of the next president of Lebanon, "a person who can assemble all the people together," he explained.

## Department to submit working papers on text books

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Curricula Department at the Ministry of Education has prepared a working paper to be submitted to the ministry's Council of Education dealing with the development of science textbooks for the second preparatory class at compulsory schools in the Kingdom.

The Department Director Ahmad Hiyasat said that teams from his department have revised

science books which would be studied by the first, the second, third, fourth and fifth elementary classes in elementary schools, and the chemistry textbooks for the first, second and third secondary classes studying nursing.

The department has also revised other books on physics, chemistry, biology and general sciences to a number of classes for the coming scholastic years.

The change in the textbooks

was considered as part of the Ministry of Education's drive to overhaul the educational system in the country.

On May 21, Minister of Education Thounay Hindawi said that as of the 1989-1990, scholastic

new textbooks will be introduced into the schools in accordance with a given timetable. In a matter of four years from now, new textbooks for all classes will be introduced.

**Jordan Times**  
**Tel: 667171**

## Children in Arab World do not live their dreams, Egyptian professor says

By Najwa Najjar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — "Children in the Arab World do not live their dreams, but the dreams of adults," said a professor at Egypt's National Institute for Social Research.

Sohier Loutfi, who is also a lecturer at several Egyptian universities, said Arab children often live their childhood without knowing their rights or freedoms or even being aware that they are entitled to them.

Two predominant reasons why children are denied their basic human rights were traced by Loutfi.

During a lecture at Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation on "children's rights: The differences between context and reality," she pointed out that the inability of the Arab family to adjust to the changes of society and the lack of an Arab ideology and a national plan which includes the development of children, have played a decisive role in formulating an attitude and environment, reinforced by society, which denies children their basic human rights.

In the past the extended family was the household system and the basis of the economy. "The breadwinner of the family was the 'godfather'. In such a family there is no discussion, no democracy, the 'godfather's' word goes," said Loutfi. Since the breadwinner controlled the economy of the family, he could also control other aspects of the family's life.

Meanwhile, the mother's role was to give the children everything they needed as a way to make the children dependent on the family, thereby coercing them into following their wishes.

To further explain her point, Loutfi said, "If the mother is a farmer then she wants her daughter or son to be a farmer, or if the father is a doctor, he wants his son to be a doctor. Both do not regard the 'real' needs of the children."

She stressed that these aspects are needed for human rights, but that does not mean "they are the 'real' human rights."

According to Loutfi the programmes may be used for political or economic aims or they may not be appropriate for all children. "Often the programmes are geared to the needs of the children of higher social class at the expense of the children of less social classes."

In addition to looking at the needs of all the classes, Loutfi believes the psychological needs of the children should also be delved into. "We need studies to show the 'real' psychological needs. If children could express their needs, I think they will become a formidable political force, but they are handicapped and therefore, can not express themselves."

Foremost in the programme should be the characteristics of "what is an Arab child." She said: "This factor should include aspects of the society, behaviour and age. For example a person is considered a child if he or she is between the ages of 6-12. However, in the rural parts of the Arab



The child farmer

World a child of six may be a labourer. We must see the characteristics of the Arab societies, to define the characteristics of the Arab child."

A critical view of the present children's programmes should be incorporated into a national development plan. "The Arab Child should not be isolated from the development of his country. Solving his problems does not only mean solving society's problems but having an ideology of our own," said Loutfi.

"Although the Arab states have their independence, they are still politically, socially, economically and culturally, dependent."

dent." She called on the Arab intellectuals to clarify the Arab ideology and its tools.

"There is some exploitation of the child in capitalist and socialist societies, but at least have their independence, an ideology and a plan."

For a child's development it is essential to know what the role of society is and what tools it will use to instill social and material values in the child within an ideological frame, "otherwise when there is another children's conference, it won't have any effect since there is no plan or ideology."

**British Airways are pleased to announce that its Concorde hot air balloon will be flying over Amman (depending on weather conditions) in the early mornings of May 25, 26 and 27 and will be at the Al Rumman Hill Climb on May 27.**

**Please watch out for this large silver coloured balloon over the city.**

**BRITISH AIRWAYS**



'Cactus', from Ghada Dahdaleh's works currently on show at the Petra Bank Gallery



Cymbidium Rosana, an originally white flower, made pink by the artist

## Jordan Times

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## Give and take in Africa

BY some strange coincidence, Israeli leaders are trumpeting their success in making inroads into African diplomacy and bilateral relations with African states at a time when the leaders of Africa are meeting in a summit in Addis Ababa. Israeli President Chaim Herzog's exuberant declaration that his country was not only strengthening relations with African countries but is also hoping to consolidate these ties with diplomatic links should be a resounding message to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in the Ethiopian capital. No doubt, the major issues facing the summiteers include how to continue to support liberation movements in Africa, with particular emphasis on southern Africa and the apartheid regime in power in Pretoria. But, judging from what we hear from the Israeli side as well as international assessments, it appears clear that a good number of the African states pay only lip-service to the concept of liberation and freedom movements since there is little doubt that they are engaged in clandestine "arrangements" with Israel for bilateral cooperation and assistance in the form of technology and otherwise.

The root cause for Israel's "diplomatic success" could be traced to the apparent indifferent attitude of some Arab countries in the context of cooperation with and aid to Africa. This indifference has been exploited by Israel, which is more than willing to welcome with open arms those African states which turn to it for assistance, albeit in some cases as a last resort. The statement by black South African leader Nelson Mandela of Soweto, the cradle of black nationalism, that he could not "equate the Israeli-Palestinian problem with the black-white problem in South Africa" is a firm pointer to the cleverly-engineered Israeli political campaign underway in Africa. This should sound alarm signals in Arab capitals which boast of continued support in Africa for Arab causes.

Arab conferences and summits routinely issue declarations in support for liberation movements in Africa, but very little appears to be done further to extend material aid to freedom struggles in the continent. There is no sense in denying it; this is a give-and-take business, and African states do look to affluent Arabs for assistance. When the giver is absent, it is anybody's business to step in.

Very little could be achieved by sending messages of solidarity to the African leaders unless accompanied by a sound, long-term political strategy to reassert African solidarity, politically and otherwise, with Arab causes.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Independence Day

INDEPENDENCE Day is a day of rejoicing for the Arab people of this country and it is an anniversary in which every Jordanian takes pride. The birth of Jordan came about as a result of the sacrifices and the struggle of leaders of the Great Arab Revolt who dedicated their time and efforts to bring freedom and unity for the Arabs. Jordan, which celebrates Independence Day today, was the first fruit of the long struggle against colonialist rule achieved by the leaders of the Great Revolt. Jordan and its leaders and people are still waging their struggle for the very principles and objectives of the revolt that broke out earlier this century under the leadership of Al Hussein Ibn Ali. Independence Day is a time for remembering the sacrifices of our leaders and the achievements over the years and the objectives which are to be attained. It is a day to remember that the leader of the revolt and his descendants succeeded in protecting Arab land and providing freedom and dignity to the Arab people. It is a time to remember the need for preserving these gains and for making Jordan a fortress in the face of external threats and challenges. The Independence Day anniversary is an opportunity to pledge continued cohesion and support for the Jordanian leadership and the endeavours of the country's Armed Forces for their efforts and for their

### Al Dustour: Jordanians rejoice

THE Jordanian people today rejoice over the anniversary of Independence as it reminds them of their liberation from colonial rule. It is indeed a moment to reflect upon the achievements realised under King Hussein's rule, carried out in true commitment to the principles and the goals of the Great Arab Revolt. Independence Day serves as a reminder to the people of Jordan of the great sacrifices offered by the leaders of the Great Revolt and their dedication and continued efforts for their countrymen. The 42nd independence anniversary finds Jordan a strong fortress standing firm in the face of all ambitions and expansionist designs by the common enemy, and finds Jordan still guarding the longest confrontation lines, providing protection to the Arab World at large. Independence came about as a result of the diligent work and the relentless endeavours of the people under their Hashemite leadership and with the strength and the protection of the Armed Forces. Independence Day finds Jordan's economy strong and progressing and serving as a model for other developing nations. Jordan, after 42 years of independence is still firm in its commitment to the national causes and true to its support and backing for the Palestinian people and their struggle for freedom.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Prosperity and unity

FOR the Jordanian people, independence means the first step towards achieving prosperity and unity for the Arab World. This anniversary serves as a reminder for the Arab people to work more seriously and with total dedication for achieving the objectives of the Great Arab Revolt, led by Al Hussein Ibn Ali of Mecca. That revolt broke out in Hijaz to spread throughout the Arab World, preaching freedom and unity and prosperity for the Arab people. Independence for Jordanians means remembrance of the sacrifices of the leaders of the Great Revolt and their confrontation of conspiracies and colonial ambition in our land. The anniversary is also a reminder of the great efforts and the sacrifices of the armed forces under the Hashemite leadership which fought against the enemy in the 1948, 1956, 1967 and 1973 wars alongside the armies of the Arab countries defending the dignity and independence of the Arab people. Throughout its history under the Hashemite rulers, Jordan has been and will continue to be a staunch supporter of the Palestinian people's struggle until they achieve their national objectives.

## Who leads the uprising: Confused Israeli answers

By Dr. Asa'd Abdul Rahman

SINCE the outbreak of the current Palestinian uprising, Israel has been suffering from a state of relative embarrassment in the military, political, economic and moral fields. This is clearly manifested in the inability of the Israeli leaders to agree on one specific notion regarding the uprising, its beginnings, motivations and leadership. In this respect, Israel is still living in a chaotic state, with contradictory and often irreconcilable views. Observers can easily discern clear-cut stages in Israeli officials' search for an answer as to who organises, motivates and leads the uprising.

What can now be considered as the first stage of repercussions which characterised the Israeli information policy during the first days of the uprising has now become increasingly clear. To the Israeli officials, the uprising was nothing more than scattered cases of disturbances resulting from a feeling of frustration and despair after the Amman summit relegated the Palestinian cause into second place after the Gulf war, and the superpower's summit in Washington failed to bring forth a coherent "attention and just solu-

tion" to the problem. Hence the Israeli belief that the uprising would soon lose momentum and fade away. This premature optimism on Israeli behalf was accentuated by the belief that the uprising was nothing more than spontaneous, unrelated disturbances that had no connection whatsoever with the Palestinian "terrorist" organisations. This Israeli-made image as to the motives of and the forces behind the uprising explains the arrogant behaviour of the Israeli leadership, so much so that both Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Rabin saw no need to cancel or amend their prearranged tours outside Israel.

This excessive confidence soon aggravated the Israeli predicament and added to its confusion. The "spontaneity theory," first circulated by the Israelis, was adopted and emphasised by many political observers and parties, both in the West and in the Arab World alike, to serve certain political ends. This theory, which Israel spared no pains to emphasise every now and then, was cleverly manipulated by many forces in the Arab World. Why, then, should the West antagonise an uprising which Israel itself

believes was spontaneous, and unconnected with Palestinian "terrorism"?

When the uprising continued unabated and increased both in size and intensity, the Israelis found themselves completely unable to explain this qualitative development, especially after their hasty pre-conceived interpretations and justifications following the first days of the uprising. This necessitated a shift in the Israeli information policy, which flatly contradicted their earlier policy. It was then that the second stage started. No spontaneous and isolated movement could survive isolated from its motivating forces.

The aims and identity of the uprising were made clear beyond any doubt in the numerous slogans that were used and the various pamphlets that were distributed on a wide scale inside the occupied territories. The presence of numerous foreign correspondents, television crews and news agencies and newspaper reporters all helped in confirming the exact identity of the uprising. The political and organisational connection of the uprising with the PLO was made clear in the

uprising's various slogans, pamphlets and literature. At this stage, Rabin returned from his U.S. tour with a firm determination to implement the "iron fist policy", after he "discovered" the relationship between the prevailing violence and the Palestinian "terrorist" organisation. Observers could easily discern that the first aim of the Israeli political offensive was to find a reasonable justification for the large scale killing and bone-breaking policy which invited world-wide condemnation from the West and from within Israel itself.

The second aim of this new Israeli policy was to adjust itself to the facts disseminated by Western mass media, that the uprising had a unified and secret leadership that leads and directs its daily battles, and that that leadership was connected with the PLO. Israeli credibility suffered a serious blow: it could no longer ignore the facts that were made public by various television networks and foreign correspondents.

With the persistence of the uprising, Israeli leaders realised its detrimental effect on the Israeli society that had shielded

itself behind phony beliefs. The Israelis had to admit that the PLO was the motivating force behind the uprising, an admission that would have given credibility to the Arabs' resolution that the PLO was "the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

At that point began the third stage, reflecting more embarrassment and confusion in the Israeli political and information policy. Israel issued confused and often irreconcilable statements affirming, on the one hand, the "spontaneous nature" of the uprising, and on the other that the uprising was not spontaneous and that its relationship to "terrorist organisations" could be established.

Often, a third approach was adopted: the uprising was spontaneous but was forced to give its leadership to the PLO and other "terrorist" organisations. This omni-faced and contradictory behaviour still governs the Israeli political and information policy, rendering it unable to give a clear answer as to the motivators and actual leadership of the uprising.

The outside world realised the confusion that characterised the Israeli political and information

policy, thus aggravating it even more. The absence of a coherent understanding of the motivating forces behind the uprising soon led to a loss in the credibility of the Jewish state itself. The Israeli confusion was made worse due to world-wide sympathy with the inhabitants of the occupied territories. This sympathy was made possible due to, first, the just cause of the Palestinians; second, to their unremitting determination to resist the Israeli invaders; and, third, to their own understanding and style of human struggle, a struggle which has so far abstained from bloodshed, despite all incentives to the contrary, and, or to their unlimited willingness to sacrifice when "democratic" Israel decided to spill their blood and break their bones.

Israel, this time, found itself substantially lost. The international community has finally decided to believe what it sees on television and what unbiased news agencies convey to it. The world has decided, thanks to the uprising, to believe what the Israeli racist killer is actually doing, rather than to believe his phony tears.

## OAU observes silver jubilee amid dismay, anger, hope

By Jonathan Wright  
Reuters

ADDIS ABABA — Africa observes the 25th anniversary of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) with a mixture of dismay, anger and hope.

Dismay at the continent's economic decline... anger at the survival of white rule in South Africa and Namibia... hope that leaders may learn from their past mistakes.

The main celebrations are taking place Wednesday in the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa where, on May 25, 1963, the leaders of 32 independent states signed a charter pledging to work for the political unity of the continent.

The membership of the OAU grew to 50 as new countries became independent.

But the dream of unity has faded as African leaders grappled with the more urgent task of instilling a sense of nationhood in peoples split by tribe and language.

"I don't know whether the new generation of African leaders have Africa very much in mind.

We are so preoccupied with national problems," said Julius Nyerere, former president of Tanzania and one of the OAU's founding fathers.

"At that time we saw Africa and we talked about Africa. (But now) we are more Tanzanians than Africans and the Kenyans are more Kenyans than Africans, whereas at the time we were not," he said in a recent interview.

Journalists who attended the inaugural meeting in 1963 said many Africans deeply believed that the dream of Ghanaian leader Kwame Nkrumah — a united states of Africa — would come to pass in their lifetimes.

Economic preoccupations have also eroded the will for unity in Africa, where average real incomes have been falling for more than a decade and the burden of

external debt — now more than 200 billion dollars — diverts funds from development.

In the 1960s the continent's future looked bright. Exports were buoyant, commodity prices attractive and most countries showed healthy balance of payments surpluses. Nigerian economist Adebayo Adedeji told a OAU foreign ministers meeting in Addis Ababa last week.

The downturn came in the early 1970s when the price of oil and other imports rose sharply without similar increases for the raw materials Africa exported, he added.

In 1988 the cost of servicing the continent's foreign debts has risen to 34 billion dollars a year, from seven billion in 1977, and last-minute economic reforms so far show only mixed results.

"As we celebrate, let us ask ourselves about the opportunities lost during these past two-and-a-half decades, about decisions which needed to be taken but were not taken... about failures to match promise with performance and words with deeds," Adedeji said.

Of Africa's 53 states, only South Africa and Namibia, where white minorities continue to dominate black majorities, have never been OAU members. Morocco withdrew in 1985 after the organisation gave full membership to the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), the diplomatic arm of the Polisario guerrilla front.

The dispute over the Western Sahara, claimed by both Morocco and the SADR, is one of the most bitter in the OAU's history and with a long-running civil war in Chad, brought the organisation close to disintegration in the early 1980s.

Two attempts to hold an OAU summit in the Libyan capital Tripoli collapsed in Aug. and Nov. of 1983.

The first meeting failed to get a quorum because 19 states stayed away over the Western Sahara

dispute.

The second was abandoned because members could not agree whether Chad should be represented by Hissene Habre or by Goukouni Oueddei, who had been driven from the country the year before.

OAU officials say the OAU's greatest strength has been the clause in the charter which effectively means that borders drawn by the European powers and inherited at independence remain fixed.

Africa has seen border wars — between Chad and Libya, Mali and Burkina Faso, Somalia and Ethiopia, for example — but the OAU principle has probably helped keep them to a minimum.

"Our founding fathers were wise when they said we should not fight over borders. We should take them to arbitration and then you will be able to live in peace," OAU chairman Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said in an anniversary interview with Pana, the OAU's own news agency.

In place of full unity, the OAU has adopted the more modest ambition of speaking with a single voice for Africa in international meetings, especially on dealings with the continent's western creators and in the campaign for sanctions against South Africa.

The search for unity has also shifted towards economic integration, starting with small groups of nations in several parts of the continent.

Regional groupings like the economic community of West African states, the Southern African development coordination conference and the preferential trade area in eastern and southern Africa have sprung up with more limited objectives than the OAU originally proclaimed.

In Lagos in 1980, African leaders committed themselves to creating a common market throughout the continent by the end of the century. Already most have begun to realise that even that timetable was far too ambitious.



## 14 years after Nixon, Reagan will find a different Moscow

By Robert Evans  
Reuters

MOSCOW — In May 1974, on the eve of Richard Nixon's arrival in Moscow, police raided an apartment in the Arbat district and arrested four defiant young members of an illegal political discussion group.

On a sunny May Sunday in 1988, just a week before Ronald Reagan flies in, a friendly crowd on Arbat street's pedestrian precinct applauds a teenage guitarist for a song poking fun at the KGB — with two grinning policemen looking on.

Fourteen years ago, Auschwitz survivor Nika Scherbakova ran an underground salon for struggling painters and poets whose works were regarded by the authorities as at best anti-socialist and at worst slanderous and anti-Soviet.

Today Scherbakova has permission to maintain her own art gallery and holds an exit visa for her first visit to the United States to promote the canvases of some of her Moscow artist friends.

Long-time foreign residents and Russians of varying views who have lived through the decade and a half since a U.S. president last came to Moscow agree that the change is dramatic.

And few would deny that the "evil empire" of Reagan's early 1980s vision has been converted with amazing speed over the past three years into what Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev has described as a "huge debating society."

"This is a country struggling to break with years of bans, dogmas and repression," says Anatoly Belyayev, editor-in-chief of the journal "20th century and peace" published by the Soviet peace committee.

"I think the greatest change is that people are no longer afraid," says journalist and writer Arkady Vaksberg. "No one looks over their shoulder any more before they say what they think. And they do say what they think."

Playwright Mikhail Shatov, an outspoken critic of Gorbachev's "perestroika" reform programme, harangues and audience of elderly educators

with the demand: "Aren't you ashamed of this history textbook you have produced."

Moscow television tells viewers of the "Stalinist iron curtain" the Kremlin dropped across Europe in the 1940s and, in a programme aimed at young people, shows a video-clip equating the American and Soviet military machines.

Historian Vyacheslav Dashichev tells readers of a popular weekly that Soviet foreign policy blunders were as much to blame for world tension in recent decades as any anti-Communism in the West.

And the weekly supplement of the government newspaper Izvestia runs a letter asserting that Stalin's collectivisation of agriculture in the early 1930s brought more suffering to Soviet peasants than the devastation of World War II.

The picture is not all bright. Soviet residents of other cities and provincial towns report old-style officials still use strong-arm methods against critics and impose their own censorship on local cinemas and theatres.

The top Moscow official in charge of handling relations between the atheist state and religious communities says many of his committee's representatives in the field connive with party bureaucrats to violate the rights of believers.

In the capital, police break up a meeting of a group seeking to form a party to oppose the Communists and put many of its out-of-town members on trains and planes back home. Some from Moscow get seven days jail on homophagia charges.

Nevertheless, none are hauled before a rigged court as they would certainly have been in the 1970s to face charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and a possible seven-year term in a labour camp.

Gorbachev himself denounces dissident journal editor Sergei Grigoryants, a former political prisoner released under a 1987 amnesty, as an effective hireling of Western anti-Soviets

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### U.S. fines firm for aiding Israel boycott

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Commerce Department Tuesday imposed a \$47,000 fine against Hughes Aircraft Co., for allegedly aiding an Arab League boycott of Israel. Hughes, a Los Angeles aircraft and communications equipment manufacturer, which is owned by General Motors Corp., agreed to pay the fine without admitting or denying the allegations, the department said. In April and May 1983, Hughes allegedly gave the Central Office for the Boycott of Israel in Syria information about business dealings it and other companies had with Israel and persons blacklisted by the Arab League, the department said. By providing the information to the Arab League, whose members boycott goods and services from Israel, the department said Hughes violated the anti-boycott provisions of the Export Administration Act.

### Remains of two Marines returned home

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, Delaware (AP) — The remains of two Marines whose helicopter was downed during last month's fighting with Iran in the Gulf were returned here in a brief, solemn ceremony. The remains of Captain Kenneth W. Hill, 33, of Thomasville, North Carolina, and Capt. Stephen C. Leslie, 30, of New Bern, North Carolina, arrived on a C-5A Galaxy Tuesday from Rhein-Main air base in West Germany. The remains are scheduled to leave Dover Wednesday morning for burial at Arlington national cemetery outside Washington. Hill and Leslie were flying a Marine corps AH-1 Cobra helicopter when it went down in the Gulf April 18, hit by gunfire or a missile. The helicopter vanished on a night reconnaissance mission, a few hours after U.S. and Iranian naval forces had fought a series of day-long clashes in the southern Gulf.

### British armed forces minister in Gulf

BAHRAIN (AP) — The British minister of state for the armed forces, Ian Stewart, conferred Wednesday with Prime Minister Sheikh Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa at the start of a two-day visit. The Gulf News Agency said the two officials discussed means of bolstering bilateral cooperation, current developments in the region and issues of mutual interest. It did not elaborate. British embassy diplomats said Stewart was holding discussions on the situation in the Gulf and matters of concern to both countries, again without elaborating. Bahrain is the first leg of a tour by Stewart in the region. Britain is a major arms supplier and military trainer for Bahrain and other Gulf countries that once were linked to British colonial empire. Britain's royal navy also has a task force that patrols the waters of the Gulf to protect British-flag vessels against spillovers of the Iran-Iraq war.

### U.S. diplomat criticises Syrian comment

WASHINGTON (AP) — A top U.S. diplomat has criticised remarks by Syria's envoy to the United Nations as anti-Semitic and racist. In a letter Monday to Edgar Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Williamson said the "anti-Semitic statement by the Syrian representative ... was an unacceptable use of the (U.N.) Security Council as a platform for spewing racism." Williamson was referring to a statement by Syrian Ambassador Fathi Al Masri May 6 at the U.N. Security Council during a debate about an Israeli incursion into southern Lebanon. Masri said Israel's presence in South Lebanon is aimed at creating "a state of psychosis that will compel the inhabitants of southern Lebanon to abandon their lands and property, thereby ... giving a free hand to the expansionist policy of World Jewish Congress, with Israel as its agent."

## CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

### Crown Prince urges increased technology transfer

(Continued from page 1)

construction) increased from 21,000 in 1980 to 89,000 in 1985. This combined growth in employment of about three per cent annually provided about half the jobs needed by the rapidly growing labour force (six to seven per cent annually) in the occupied territories. The balance fell on Jordan's shoulders whereby the East Bank provided most of the extra jobs needed to sustain the population on the West Bank and Gaza. Employment in the East Bank increased by over eight per cent annually between 1970 and 1985 with the number of jobs rising from 258,000 in 1970 to 615,000 in 1985. Many job seekers from the occupied territories also found employment opportunities during these years in the booming economies of neighbouring Arab oil countries. However, since the early eighties, with the economic slow-down throughout the region, these external sources of jobs have dried up, and, for the last few years since 1983-1984, most new entrants into the labour market on the West Bank and Gaza had to start their working lives being unemployed.

"Jordan has tried to do all that it can to alleviate this situation and to draw the attention of the world community. Since 1987 it has kept its markets open to a variety of products from the West Bank, while the Israeli authorities impose barriers on trade from the East Bank to the occupied territories. As a result the East Bank runs a trade deficit with the territories of about \$100 million annually in contrast to Israel's surplus of over \$300 million. Additionally, the Jordanian government has provided support to the inhabitants under occupation through numerous measures. Financial allocations through the Jordan government budget were maintained to fund such vital services as education, health and municipalities, although taxes in the occupied territories were levied and collected by the Israeli occupation authorities. The situation today is a far cry from a paradigm of welfare and justice.

"Jordan is still determined to do all that it can to safeguard the Palestinian Arab identity of the inhabitants of the occupied territories and promote their welfare and prosperity as the cornerstone of future peace. A number of practical options can be identified including the setting-up of an appropriate international board to supervise and support such development initiatives. A number of multilateral and regional agencies, such as the UNDP and the Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development, are already involved in channelling development funds to the West Bank and Gaza. A pre-requisite for the success of any such arrangements is the mobilisation of the necessary political will which has been conspicuous

by lacking among the international community."

Earlier Pittsburgh Mayor Sophie Masloff made a speech welcoming the Crown Prince and paying tribute to His Majesty King Hussein and Prince Hassan's endeavours for achieving stability and prosperity for the whole region. Masloff wished the seminar "success."

The Crown Prince also addressed the Pittsburgh business community at a luncheon Wednesday. In Atlanta the Crown Prince said Tuesday a peace conference on the Middle East chaired by world powers would be acceptable as long as its findings remained non-binding on the parties involved. On the occasion of Independence Day, the King received cables of congratulations from senior Jordanian officials and notables voicing pride in His Majesty's leadership. They also recalled the King's continuing efforts and endeavours to preserve the unity and independence of the Arab Nation.

The cables were sent to the King by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akef Al Fayez, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Mohammad Muheisan, the directors of the Civil Defence, General Intelligence and Public Security departments as well as representatives of the private and professional sectors in the Kingdom.

The King also received cables of good wishes from kings and heads of Arab and friendly states.

### Jordan celebrates

(Continued from page 1)

The King, accompanied by Queen Noor, inspected the interchange and the related underground passage. Their Majesties were received by Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh and senior municipal officials as well as engineers who supervised the construction of the project.

On the occasion of Independence Day, the King received cables of congratulations from senior Jordanian officials and notables voicing pride in His Majesty's leadership.

Whether the conference can be arranged may depend on what happens at next week's Moscow summit between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, said the Crown Prince.

"We have said non-coercive and no enforcement powers, but at the same time, let's get into one basic issue: the Palestinians," he said. "I think that the watermark will really be what comes out on Moscow, if anything."

The Crown Prince said efforts to establish an international conference have been stalled by Arab objections to ground rules laid out by Secretary of State George Shultz, all regarding the Palestinian issue.

"Shultz' three 'no's,'" the Crown Prince said were: "No right of self-determination for the Palestinians, no return to 1967 boundaries, and no participation by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)."

Prince Hassan said an international conference, led by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, has been made necessary by the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, which he called a "seismic" development.

Prince Hassan said the PLO had provided West Bank Palestinians with incomplete political leadership, dwelling on the uprising's tactics and ignoring the area's economic concerns.

Prince Hassan said that an independent West Bank "statelet" would be difficult to establish, requiring that the population be "extremely enterprising" and, possibly, the constant financial support of other Arab states.

Iraqis retake southeast

(Continued from page 1)

The loss of the Iranian bridgehead near Basra, seized at appalling cost in two months of bitter fighting in early 1987, is Tehran's second major military defeat on the warfront in five weeks.

Iraq's seventh Army Corps, spearheaded by elite Presidential Guards units, pushed the Iranians out of the Fao Peninsula south of Basra in a lightning assault April 16-18, ending a two-year Iranian occupation of the marshy finger of land.

Baghdad Radio broke into its regular programmes to announce "a great victory." Iraqi troops in the capital fired automatic weapons in the air in celebration.

He said Jordan was coordinating fully with Egypt and Syria on Middle East peace efforts, but coordination with the PLO was "not on the level we hope will prevail in the future."

On the Gulf war, Rifai said it was clear Iran could not hope for a military victory and should be convinced that a negotiated settlement was the only solution.

"I personally don't believe this will happen as long as (Ayatollah Ruhollah) Khomeini is alive, but the level of fighting... would probably be at a reduced level since the Iranians are unable to launch any major offensives."

Rifai said Iraq was now seeking to regain all territory occupied by Iran, but was ready for a peace agreement on lines laid down in U.N. Security Council Resolution 598.

"The Iraqis are willing, it just needs the Iranian position. We hope that one day reason and logic will prevail," he said.

### Rifai: Mideast peace needs joint superpower stand

(Continued from page 1)

Arab territories.

"Unfortunately the United States has become too closely identified with Israel," he said.

"Without a basic reorientation of the American position regarding its pro-Israeli policy, the United States cannot expect to achieve progress in its attempt to solve the conflict and to settle the Palestinian problem..." he said.

"The United States is the armourer, the banker, the political protector and the economic saviour of Israel. As such, surely it must be in a position to exert influence on Israel to accept a peaceful settlement," he added.

Rifai said Jordan would ask the Arab League summit due to convene in Algiers June 7 to discuss the U.S. and other peace proposals. The summit was called mainly to discuss ways to support the Palestinian uprising in the West Bank and Gaza.

Rifai also wanted to discuss the Iran-Iraq war and aid from oil-producing countries to Arab states confronting Israel, Rifai said.

A financial aid agreement reached at a 1978 Arab summit in Bagdad expires this year. Jordan was allocated \$1.25 billion a year but sums received have fallen well short.

"Certainly Syria and Jordan feel there should be a new commitment for the next few years... what we have received is less than half the amounts allocated, so if not new commitments, at least

paying back everything that hasn't come so far," Rifai said.

Rifai said PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat had accepted an invitation to visit Amman made by His Majesty King Hussein more than two months ago, but no date had been fixed.

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needs the Iranian position. We hope that one day reason and logic will prevail," he said.

### Palestinian tribute to Abu Jihad paralyses occupied lands

(Continued from page 1)

military commander of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Israel Radio reported, mean-

while, that the military govern-

ment in the occupied territories threatened to jail Palestinian

property owners for up to five

years if they do not wash anti-

Israeli graffiti from their build-

ings and remove Palestinian flags.

The report said those who did

not comply could also be fined

15,000 shekels (\$9,670).

An Israeli was indicted for

manslaughter Wednesday in the

fatal shooting of a Palestinian

shepherd May 5 near the Jewish

settlement of Shioh in the West

Bank, Israel Radio reported.

"We asked them (the Ameri-

cans) what is the role of the

conference if it cannot even make

non-binding recommendations,

individually or collectively..."

"If the conference won't use

the moral weight of the five and

at least

get communication with Beirut because the lines are cut."

If true, the abduction would

raise to 23 the number of fore-

igners missing and believed kid-

napped in Lebanon. Some of

them are thought to be held in

Beirut's southern suburbs.

Cools, a general practitioner

living at Rashidieh,

arrived in Lebanon in early February to work in villages and Palestinian camps in the south.

It was not immediately known

whether he disappeared near

the camp in the Tyre area, which is under the control of the Amal militia, or on his way to Syrian-controlled west Beirut.

"Due to communications prob-

lems, nobody realised that Jan

Cools had disappeared before

Monday night," one of his col-

leagues said.

Cools planned to spend the

weekend in west Beirut but had

not been heard of since, his col-

leagues said.

In February, gunmen kidnap-

ped Norwegian William Joergen-

sen and Swede Jan Stening, who

worked at Rashidieh camp for

the United Nations Relief and

Works Agency (UNRWA).

They were seized on the south-

ern coastal highway while driving

to Beirut, but were released a

month later.

On March 4, a Briton, Peter

Coleridge, working for the Brit-

ish relief agency Oxfam, was

seized in South Lebanon but

freed after six days.

These were seen as isolated

incidents as aid workers, among

the few Westerners remaining in

Lebanon, are considered largely

safe from being kidnapped.

Cools is a bachelor from Lim-

# Reagan's veto of trade bill heats up confrontation

**WASHINGTON** (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan vetoed a major trade bill for the second time in three years, and the House swiftly countered by voting to enact the measure over his objections.

"I am convinced this bill will cost jobs and damage our economic growth," Reagan said Tuesday in focusing his veto message on a provision that would require companies to give their employees notice of plant closings and large-scale layoffs.

Within hours, the House voted, 308-115, to override the veto. The margin was well above the two-thirds majority required, but it was thought unlikely that the Senate would go along when it considers the override after next week's Memorial Day recess.

Sixty House Republicans defected from the administration and voted to override. Only one Democrat voted to sustain the president.

Lawmakers said Reagan's action represented the launching of a major campaign issue.

"I happen to think it's a better issue for the Democrats than for the Republicans," said House Speaker Jim Wright. The Democratic House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Dan Rostenkowski asked, "why hand it to us on a silver platter."

## Rising metal markets kindle fears of higher inflation

**LONDON** (R) — Fears of higher inflation are being kindled by strong base metal prices as mining companies fail to keep pace with buoyant demand.

"Higher commodity prices have a direct impact on inflation — they represent actual prices that have to be paid — unlike the more esoteric measurements of shifts in money supply," says Shearson Lehman Hutton metal analyst Neil Buxton.

Dollar prices for metals have jumped in recent months, but dealers noted these were swollen by the dollar's slide. Quotes in European currencies or the Japanese yen rose less steeply.

Some metal traders remain unconvinced that inflation fears are justified and say that at current prices some metals are at their peaks and, regardless of current low stocks, prices for future delivery could fall.

Recent London Metal Exchange (LME) trading has featured huge premiums — backwardations in traders' jargon — for early delivery as powerful trading groups have taken advantage of run-down stocks to make metal consumers pay dearly for badly needed metals.

Premiums are acceptable when consumer demand is strong and low stocks cause a genuine shortage. But, if a merchant abuses his position and "tries to rape the market," the exchange would stop it by using wide-ranging powers, a senior LME trader said.

The LME is a major source of metal comparable to a big smelter or mine/smelter complex and is more reliable than most major mining companies in maintaining supplies, LME traders say.

All LME base metals are now in backwardation. Dealers say such premiums are expected to

last for many months in the case of copper, aluminium and zinc. But, in the case of lead, Shearson forecasts lower prices and a move to heavy surplus later this year.

The LME's flagship copper contract has shown a premium for more than a year, reflecting supply disruptions in key producing areas of Africa, Latin America and the United States.

Copper demand has also been strong and stocks are small. LME stocks turned higher last week but this only reflected how well the LME attracts scarce metal with high prices.

Many mines facing strong demand are working close to full capacity, so any disruption or drop in the quality of the ore being mined can quickly cause a hiccup in supplies.

Recently Chile's copper ore had higher amounts of unacceptable impurities such as arsenic and this has disrupted or slowed refined metal production, traders said.

Nervousness over rising prices has had a direct impact on previous metals — the traditional home for capital investors fearing cash will lose its buying power.

Platinum hit seven-month highs recently despite concern officially denied, that South Africa might curtail exports to the West.

But base metals have not needed such outside reasons to justify higher levels. Nickel soared to unprecedented and what even producers consider dangerously high and uncompetitive levels in March.

Industrial demand for stainless steel for purposes such as construction and road tankers has to absorb these higher prices as stainless is vital as a non-corrosive metal.

### TWO FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT

- Three bedrooms, large sitting-dining area, two verandas, kitchen, bathroom, W.C., telephone, central heating, car park, full of electrical equipment.
  - One bedroom, working room, large sitting-dining room, kitchen, bathroom, fully carpeted, telephone, central heating, full of electrical equipment.
- Location: Opposite Shmeissani Book Shop  
Tel: 601795

### ENGLISH LANGUAGE INSTRUCTOR WANTED

The Royal Jordanian Air Academy has a vacancy for an English language instructor. Applicant should meet the following requirements:

- A native speaker of English.
- A teaching experience for no less than three years.
- Able to use the language laboratory, available at the academy.
- Contract duration will be for three months as of July 1, 1988.
- The right candidate will have to teach students of the commercial aviation course, who are secondary school graduates.
- Office hours will be from 8:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

The right candidate will be provided with transportation from his house to the academy at Amman Civil Airport and back.

Applications should be sent in closed envelopes to the chairman of the selection panel before June 1, 1988, stating the salary at the following address:

Chairman of the selection panel,  
Royal Jordanian Air Academy, P.O. Box 6191 Amman.

**CONCORD**

Tel: 677420

**THREE MEN AND A BABY**



Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema

**RAINBOW**

Tel: 625155

**VICE SQUAD**



Performances: 3:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema

**NIJOUM CINEMA** «Formerly Opera»

Tel: 675573

**THE BEACH GIRLS**



Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema

**PLAZA**

Tel: 677420

**WHO'S THAT GIRL**



Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

**LONDON (R)** — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

	U.S. dollar
One Sterling	Canadian dollar
One U.S. dollar	Deutschmarks
	Dutch guilders
	Swiss francs
	Belgian francs
	French francs
	Italian lire
	Japanese yen
	Swedish crowns
	Norwegian crowns
	Danish crowns
	U.S. dollars

One ounce of gold 452.00/453.25

### WORLD STOCK MARKETS

**SYDNEY** — Stocks closed sharply higher before the May mini-budget, with the market reaching its highest level since last October. The All Ordinaries Index closed 20 points higher at 1,489.7.

**TOKYO** — Share prices closed higher in active trade, with market sentiment boosted by Wall Street's rebound overnight. The Nikkei Index rose 130.99 to 27,443.65.

**HONG KONG** — Share prices closed steady but off their early highs in moderately active trading. The Hang Seng Index rose 11.82 to 2,528.00.

**SINGAPORE** — Prices closed moderately higher over a broad front on speculative buying support and bargain-hunting following gains on Wall Street overnight and in Tokyo. The Straits Times Industrial Index rose 12.4 to 969.42.

**BOMBAY** — Heavy speculative buying spurred by encouraging corporate news halted a two-day decline in share prices. Tata Steel rose 10 rupees to 733.75.

**FRANKFURT** — Prices closed a quiet bourse sharply higher, with banks leading the way up after overnight gains on Wall Street. The Commerzbank Index, calculated at mid-session, rose 1.54 to 1,341.1.

**ZURICH** — Prices closed steady in moderately active trading, buoyed by the overnight gain on Wall Street and a slightly firmer dollar. The Swiss Bank rose 6.5 to 806.6.

**PARIS** — Prices opened the main floor session strongly higher in brisk trading inspired by Finance Minister Pierre Beregovoy's optimism on interest rate cuts.

**LONDON** — Investors took profits after an initial speculative surge, paring down an early gain in the FTSE 100 index. At 1447 GMT the index was up 4.7 at 1,787.6.

**NEW YORK** — Stocks were higher over a broad front in morning trading but were easing back from early gains, with traders cautious before Thursday's gross national product revision. The Dow was up 12 at 1,974.

### Tunisian tourism booms

**TUNIS (R)** — Tunisia is enjoying a tourist boom, but one of the country's worst droughts and locust plagues in decades is clouding the economic outlook.

More people than ever are visiting Tunisia this year and estimates for 1988 foreign currency receipts from tourism have been treated with insecticide.

The poor agricultural performance has made tourism even more vital, especially as the country's oil reserves dwindle. A modern oil exporter, Tunisia is forecast to become an net importer in 1990.

Tourism netted about 500 million dinars (\$600 million) last year after a slump in 1986 caused in part by Middle East-related violence.

A fall in the value of the dinar against major European currencies has made tourism even more vital, especially as the country's oil reserves dwindle. A modern oil exporter, Tunisia is forecast to become an net importer in 1990.

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Among the tourists are Libyans profiting from last December's renewal of diplomatic ties. Their spending has been like a breath of oxygen to the tourism industry, particularly in the south, according to one Tunisian banker.

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The company's 1987 total assets/liabilities stood at JD 1,524,857 compared with JD 1,363,335 at the end of 1986. The major items of the balance sheet were:

1) Total net fixed assets of JD 475,180;

2) Investments in shares and stocks valued at JD 451,273;

3) Current assets of JD 515,281;

4) Capital of JD 969,795;

5) Current liabilities of JD 353,659.

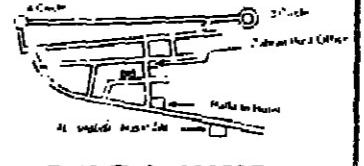
But they stalled on Comecon's refusal to recognise West Berlin as part of the EC. The problem was solved with the inclusion of a territorial clause in the final agreement that tacitly declares West Berlin to be part of the EC.

But at the same time, Comecon will make a statement reaffirming the validity of so-called agreements on Berlin signed by the four powers after World War II.

The agreement of mutual recognition will, in the EC's view, make it easier for Western Europe to sign bilateral trade accords with East European nations.

The dollar was steady and shares around the world hardly moved.

### FLAT FOR RENT



Call Tel: 663227

**Swiss selling depresses gold price**

**LONDON (R)** — The price of gold fell in midday trading Wednesday as dealers profitably sold in Switzerland.

The selling followed a slide in the price of gold options — contracts which allow the holder to buy or sell the metal at a fixed price. Because it costs less to buy an option for gold than to buy the gold itself, option prices often move volatily.

The dollar was steady and shares around the world hardly moved.

### FLAT FOR RENT

Modern three bedroom-flat in a quiet villa, independent entrance, with salon, sitting and dining rooms, a maid's room, 2 bathrooms, 3 verandas, central heating, telephone, garage.

Location: Shmeissani, near Haya Arts Centre.

Please call: Tel: 662537.

The price of bullion was fixed in London at \$458.35 an ounce on Wednesday morning, up \$1.45 from Tuesday afternoon's fixing.

But by midday it fell as low as \$454.

Platinum prices have also climbed. Many investors look at it, like gold, as a good buy while inflation threatens to erode the value of cash or securities.

Platinum prices were up about \$10 an ounce, trading just below \$580.

# Sports

JORDAN TIMES, THURSDAY-FRIDAY MAY 26-27, 1988

## America's Cup defenders unveil controversial catamaran

**SAN DIEGO** (AP) — The America's Cup defenders Tuesday unveiled "Stars and Stripes," their controversial catamaran, with a flourish of commercialism rather than patriotism.

The answer to New Zealand's giant monohulled challenge and the target of an ongoing legal battle is the San Diego Yacht Club's twin-hull, 60 foot (18.3m)-catamaran with a space-age solid wing mast.

The mast or wing sail rig is 90 feet (27.4m) high and is the approximate size of a Boeing 757 jet wing, with a base of 23 feet (7.0m) tapering to a tip of four feet (1.2m).

The wing-mast was built by the same company that designed the Voyager airplane which made a non-stop around-the-world flight early last year.

"That doesn't look like an America's Cup boat," said one veteran yachting reporter, used to the sleek 12-metre yachts of America's Cup past.

The heavy air of commercialism at the unveiling made clear that the America's Cup, once considered a gentleman's race between yacht clubs, has become a multi-million dollar show.

Sponsors' names were plastered over the Stars and Stripes' hulls.

Dozens of banners waved around the boat yard — not in red, white and blue in honour of the American flag for which the vessel was named, but in the red and white colours of a cigarette company.

A brass band played another sponsor's commercial jingle.

Skipper Dennis Connor and a crew of five plan to put the catamaran on the water for the first time Wednesday.

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1988

## YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** You can make some great forward strides in business by contacting an associate with whom you have dealt successfully in the past. This is a good day to experiment with some new types of amusement.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to April 19) You can reach a better understanding with associates through quiet discussion. Don't bother a superior who is having some problems.

**Taurus** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Some creative work you are presently involved with can be improved with the aid of a co-worker. Start a new hobby right away.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Plan your activities in advance instead of rushing around from one place to another. If you need some advice, make an appointment first.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Don't do something at home this morning which will bring greater harmony to your family. Try to put more money away for a rainy day.

**LEO** (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Try to be more cooperative with those people you see on a daily basis. In any letters you write, add a pleasant compliment or two.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Put aside recreation for a while, and,

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1988

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Many surprising events are likely to take place between individuals and groups today which will have a profound effect on the future. Keep your eyes open for opportunities to advance quickly.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to April 19) Civic matters may be confusing today, but don't let this put you in a bad humor. Be optimistic in all your dealings today and tonight.

**Taurus** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Your work load has been getting progressively larger and more difficult, but you may soon be provided with some assistance.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) An opportunity to profit considerably will be present today, so stay alert. Losing around will put you in a bad mood, so keep active.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Your energy is not being used constructively, so you are losing motivation as a result. A new friend can be very instrumental to you.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Listen to what your mate has to say, as this person's ideas may be very profitable right now. Don't waste any time daydreaming.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to Jul. 21) Stay around only those persons who are progressive and dynamic. This would be a good time to visit your relatives.

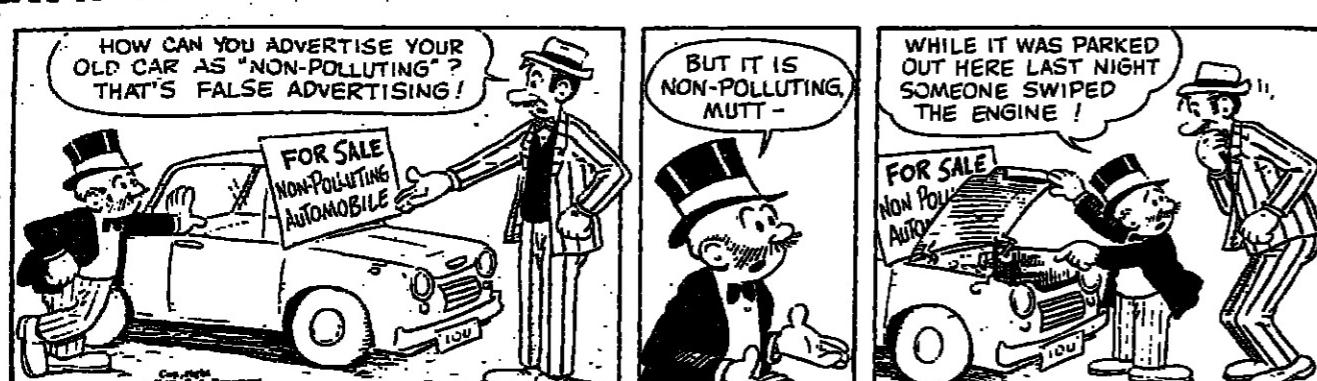
**LEO** (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Be very cautious about what you say or write today, as a wrong word could get you in hot water. Patronize some good and worthy cause.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) A superior can give you the support you need for a new project, but only if you use tact and diplomacy. Don't take any risks while driving.

## Peanuts



## Mutt'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## Bilbeisi expects tough challenge in Friday's hill climb

By Rania Atalla  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Tal Al Rumman hill climb, the fourth in a series of ten events comprising the 1988 Jordan National Car Rally Championship, kicks off Friday with "tough competitors" challenging last year's hill climb champion Amr Bilbeisi.

"I expect a lot more competition in this year's hill climb," Bilbeisi told the Jordan Times Wednesday. "The improved conditions of the road; participants' increasing familiarity with the road, and better preparation by drivers" make this year's competition tougher than last year's, Bilbeisi said.

"I expect most competition from Hani Bisharat," Bilbeisi said, referring to the last year's national rally champion. "He's very fast, judging from his time in previous rallies," he said.

Other competitors challenging Bilbeisi's title include His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah, Issa Halabi and Haytham Mufti, according to Bilbeisi. "During practice on Wednesday, Bisharat and I had the same timing. I think it will be very close this time," the champion added.

Last year in his Open Manta 400, Bilbeisi broke the two minute 21 seconds record set 20 years ago by His Majesty King Hussein. He finished the 3-kilometre up-hill route in two minutes, sixteen seconds and 87 hundredths of a second.

Practically anyone can participate in Friday's hill climb since there are "no specifications" for cars that are driven, according to Samia Mondo, press officer for rallies organised by the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan.

Mondo told the Jordan Times that participants can drive the same car in Friday's morning and afternoon sessions, adding that the best time of the two sessions will be recorded in calculating the final results.

Friday's hill climb takes participants 300 metres from top to bottom, through 27 curves, with the longest stretch measuring 150 metres.

## THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"I got a new credit card to help us control our spending. It's eight feet tall and made of granite."

## JUMBLE

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

### POCHE

DOPEY

### DUGAR

DOGGER

### STABEK

STABBER

### ACCUST

ACCUTOR



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

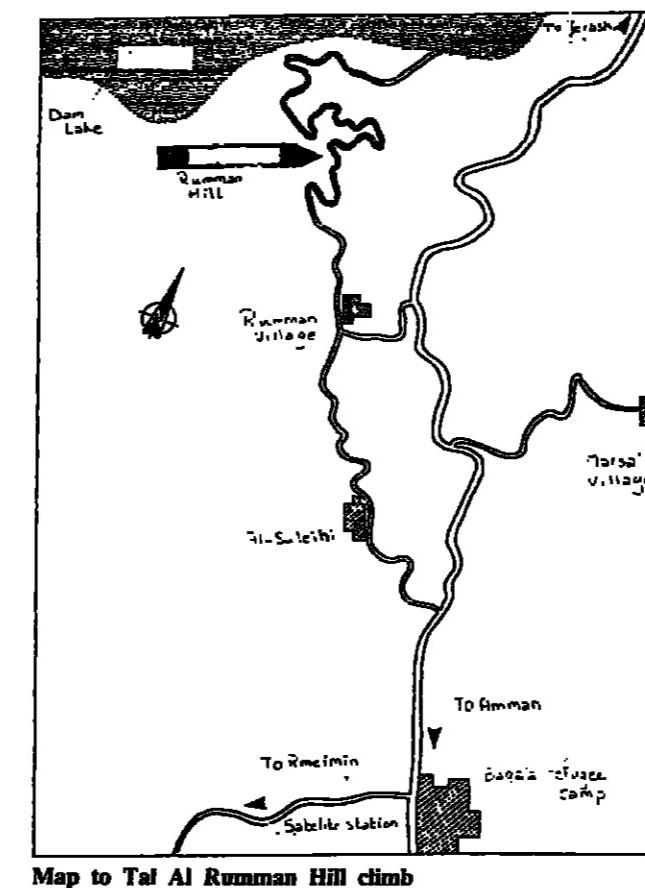
Answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: WIPEO BATON NINETY GALAXY

Answer: What to give your wife at 3 a.m.—

AN EXPLANATION



## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1987 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

## SWAP A RUFF

North-South vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ A 8 5  
Q  
♦ 8 7 6 5  
♦ 4

**WEST**  
♦ K 9 3  
Q 9 2  
K 3  
♦ K Q 10 9 6

EAST

♦ 10 7  
J 6 4  
Q 10 9  
♦ 8 7 3 2

**SOUTH**  
♦ K Q 4 2  
K 10 8 5 3  
J 4  
♦ A

The bidding:  
South West North East

1 ♠ 2 ♦ Dbl Pass

2 ♠ Pass 4 ♦ Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♦

This hand is from a major team event in New York. Both declarers missed a pretty line that would have landed their contract.

North's double of two clubs was

"negative"—for takeout, not penalties.

He showed a fine appreciation of the power of his two aces, honor in partner's first suit and distribution when he spurned a pulsating bid of three spades in favor of the jump to game.

There are a number of situations where declarer can profitably transfer his ruff from one suit to another.

Surprisingly, they are very difficult to spot at the table, and even experts frequently err on those occasions.

Declarer won the opening club

lead and returned a heart. West rose with the ace, cashed the queen of clubs and shifted to a trump, won in hand with the queen. When declarer now ducked a diamond to East, the defenders found the resourceful defense of giving declarer a ruff—sluff with a club return. Both declarers ruffed in hand, cashed the spade king followed by the ace of diamonds, and tried to set up the diamond suit with a ruff. West's overruff was the setting trick.

We feel sure that our eagle-eyed readers will have spotted declarer's error. Instead of ruffing the club in his hand, declarer should have trumped in dummy while discarding a diamond from the closed hand!

All that is left to do then is to ruff a diamond low, and, when both defenders follow, the contract is home if trumps behave. Declarer pulls the outstanding trumps in two rounds, ending in dummy, cashes the ace of diamonds from the defenders, and scores the table's three long cards in the suit for his contract.

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Surprisingly, they are very difficult to spot at the table, and even experts frequently err on those occasions.

Declarer won the opening club

lead and returned a heart. West rose with the ace, cashed the queen of clubs and shifted to a trump, won in hand with the queen. When declarer now ducked a diamond to East, the defenders found the resourceful defense of giving declarer a ruff—sluff with a club return. Both declarers ruffed in hand, cashed the spade king followed by the ace of diamonds, and tried to set up the diamond suit with a ruff. West's overruff was the setting trick.

We feel sure that our eagle-eyed readers will have spotted declarer's error. Instead of ruffing the club in his hand, declarer should have trumped in dummy while discarding a diamond from the closed hand!

All that is left to do then is to ruff a diamond low, and, when both defenders follow, the contract is home if trumps behave. Declarer pulls the outstanding trumps in two rounds, ending in dummy, cashes the ace of diamonds from the defenders, and scores the table's three long cards in the suit for his contract.

There are a number of situations where declarer can profitably transfer his ruff from one suit to another.

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# Moscow says 13,310 Soviet soldiers killed in Afghan war

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The Soviet Union said Wednesday it had lost 13,310 dead in the eight-year war in Afghanistan.

It said 35,478 soldiers wounded and 311 missing in action by the beginning of this month.

The first official casualty figures issued in Moscow on the war were read to a news conference by General Alexei Litshev, chief of the armed forces political directorate.

"There are casualties in any conflict," Litshev said. "Our soldiers are returning home with their heads held high after carrying out their internationalist duty to help the Afghan people."

The general told the news conference his figures, which he said covered the period up to early May on the eve of the start of the Soviet military withdrawal, "are absolutely correct."

Litshev said the pull-out, agreed under international

accords signed in Geneva last month, "is being carried out unswervingly by the Soviet side."

He said by Wednesday, 10 days after the withdrawal began, 9,500 men had left bringing 1,000 pieces of military equipment. But he declined four times to provide figures for the total Soviet force in Afghanistan.

"We will continue to withdraw and those who try to hinder us by force of arms will be decisively crushed," the general declared in a reference to the Afghan Mujahideen who have pledged to attack Soviet pullout columns.

Litshev said that half of what Moscow calls its "limited military contingent" would have left Afghanistan by August 15, as provided for in the United Nations-mediated accords.

But first deputy Foreign Minister Yuli Vorontsov, also addressing the news conference, hinted Moscow might reconsider the disposition of its troops if Pakistan continued what he called gross violations of the agreements.

Vorontsov, the Kremlin's top negotiator on Afghanistan, said Pakistan was allowing the guerrillas to continue to use its as a base for military operations by what he called the "fanatical fundamentalist" groups in Peshawar.

"If the Geneva agreements are not carried out by the Pakistani side," he declared, "then we will react as the situation demands."

Pressed to elaborate, he added: "We expect an explanation and correcting action from the Pakistani side. If these are not forthcoming, we may have to call another news conference like this one to say what our reaction will be."

Mujahideen forces fired rock-

ets into Kabul for the second day running Tuesday and Kabul Radio also reported similar attacks in two provinces.

At least two men were killed, several people wounded, and buildings damaged by rockets that crashed into the Afghan capital's districts of Darulaman and Dehdana.

Western diplomats based in Islamabad said that the insurgents have harassed departing Soviet convoys and overrun a string of bases defended only by Afghan soldiers.



Soviet combat vehicles and troops cross back into the Soviet Union from Afghanistan at Termez

## 29 killed in Sri Lankan jungle clash

COLOMBO (R) — Six Indian soldiers and at least 23 Tamil guerrillas were killed and 30 rebels wounded in the worst battle since rebels lost their stronghold in northern Sri Lanka last October, an Indian high commission spokeswoman said.

She said 11 Indian soldiers were slightly wounded in the gunbattle that began Monday evening and continued until early Tuesday in a rebel hideout in the jungle near Alampi, bordering the districts of Vavuniya and Mullaitivu.

It was the worst clash between Indian troops and the main Tamil separatist group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, since Indian soldiers captured its stronghold at Jaffna in the northern part of the Indian Ocean island last October.

Police detained one worker for questioning, the report said, prompting more than 1,000 other fans to block the stadium gate and demand his release, the report said. The rioters threw bricks, stones and bottles at the police and retiring players, smashed windows and set a police car on fire.

## Reagan tries to end Senate INF debate

WASHINGTON (R) — Senate leaders have moved to shut off debate on the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) agreement and President Reagan is expected to have an approved treaty in hand at the Moscow summit.

At the same time, behind-the-scenes talks were taking place to try to get treaty for Jesse Helms to drop his stalling tactics and agree to allow orderly consideration of remaining issues without the need for a forced end to debate.

Democratic leader Robert Byrd and Republican leader Robert Dole met Helms Tuesday and were to meet again together with other influential senators again Wednesday morning, a Dole aide said.

The sudden flurry of movement came after a week of slow-moving debate and overwhelming defeat of amendments proposed by Helms and his allies and as Reagan prepared to leave for Helsinki Wednesday.

Reagan travels to Moscow for his fourth meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev Sunday.

The White House said Reagan's chief of staff, Howard

Baker, would be standing by in Washington to take the treaty to Reagan as soon as it receives the two-thirds Senate majority vote needed for approval. The vote could take place Friday.

Reagan and his allies in the Senate have pleaded for speedy action on the treaty so that the superpower leaders will be able to exchange ratification documents in Moscow.

This event, capping the first U.S.-Soviet arms accord in nine years, is planned to be a highlight at a summit expected to be short on accomplishments.

Reagan Tuesday made a personal appeal to Helms and other treaty opponents at the White House but Helms gave no public sign of relenting in his anti-treaty tactics.

"My conscience will not allow me not to pursue the obvious flaws in this treaty," Helms told the Senate, as he announced he planned another amendment.

Earlier, Helms told reporters he planned to vote against the treaty.

He said he would support the treaty if it included a provision that would allow him to veto any future INF agreement.

Reagan has been trying to end the debate over the INF treaty, which has been stalled for nearly a year.

He has been pushing for a quick vote on the treaty, which would allow the two superpowers to reduce their intermediate-range nuclear forces by 50 percent.

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